### Index to Aovertisements.

-		Paga	Cal
Ammrements Amnormements Business Notices. Board and Rooms. Benting Houses and Bankers. Denoine Academies Princips Notices. Denoine Academies Francial Heip Wanted. Hories & Carriages. Instruction.	7 9 6 8 8 2 2 6 1 4	Miscelianeous	3-4

#### Business Notices.

OFFICE FURNITURE In Great Variety, manufactured T. G. SELLEW. 111 Fulton-st., New-York, Desks, Library Tables, &c.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 20. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Genral Graham advanced against Osman Digua before Suakim; several British officers were wounded in the skirmish. === Barries threatens war with San Salvador, === Discontent toward the Dominion was expressed in Prince Edward Island Legislature. \_\_\_\_ James Stephens, the Fenian, reported to be dying in Belgium.

DOMESTIC.-The bill to oblige Sheriff Farley, of Kings County, to keep a public fee book was defeated in the Assembly at Albany. - Stanley Bagg & Co., brokers, of Syracuse, N. Y., failed. State Auditor Brown, of Iowa, was ejected from his office by soldiers, and his attorneys ordered the Governor arrested. = Boston business men met to consider the limitation of taxes in the Commonwealth. State tickets were nominated by the Republicans and Democrats in Rnode Island.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Dinner of Princeton Alumni. = General Grant about the same Three directors of the Marine Bank testified. Salvation Army War Congress held. Lectures by Ernest Ingersoll, John Fiske and Bishop Lay. \_\_\_\_ Amateur boxing stopped by the police. = Storm's glass factory in Brooklyn burned; loss \$75,000. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.52 cents. === Stocks more active than of late at declining figures and closed weak.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair, slightly colder weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 87; lowest, 13°; average,

The mine explosion at Camphausen, Germany, proves to have been one of great fatality. Onehundred-and-thirty-seven dead bodies have already been taken out. It is the more terrible because any loss of life from such a cause is now regarded as due to negligence. With proper precautions under the improved methods of mining, accidents from explosions are said to be wholly unnecessary.

The directors of defunct banks always learn a good deal when it is too late to make such knowledge useful. The directors of the Marine Bank offer no exception to the rule. Though supposed to pass upon all loans, and examine securities, they seem to have had little knowledge of what was going on in the bank until after the failure. Several of them testified in the Fish trial yesterday as to how completely they had been fooled by Fish and Ward.

Hubert O. Thompson does not lose confidence in his forthcoming appointment as Collector of the Port. He was in Washington yesterday looking after the dispensation of patronage. Some of the friends of the President affect to believe that Thompson has no influence at the White House. There is no reason whatever for any such belief. He was always a welcome visitor at Albany when Mr. Cleveland was Governor, and appointments were frequently made at his request. The appointment of Manning and Higgins shows that the President does not intend to desert his supporters of the Thompson kind.

A bridge across Staten Island Sound so as to permit of railroad connection between the isand and the main land, will no doubt be an ultimate necessity. The New-York Legislature has spoken in favor of it; but because of some fancied injury to New-Jersey interests the project has met with opposition at Trenton. A bill has now been introduced in the New-Jersey Legislature to authorize the construction of such a bridge. In the discussion that will follow the New-Jersey legislators may discover that they have been short-sighted in their previous opposition to such an improvement.

General Graham did not have to go far yesterday to find Osman Digna's forces. The Arabs displayed their usual courage, and apparently were handled with skill. The losses reported are ridiculously small-merely a few killed and wounded-in view of the statement that the British and Arabs were only ten yards apart when the firing began. But a good deal of allowance has to be made for these official war reports. As the British retired and the Arabs re-occupied the positions they vacated, nothing seems to have been gained. Osman Digna is certainly prepared to make stout resistance when the forward movement takes place. The construction of the railroad to Berber, which is now conceded by both parties in England to be a military necessity, depends upon the dislodgement of the Arab forces. It will have to be accomplished at once to permit the work to go on.

Any attempt to reform abuses in local offices in New-York or Brooklyn is sure to meet with the almost solid opposition of the Democratic members of the Legislature. With the aid of a few Republican votes they succeeded yester-day in finally defeating the bill to institute a reform in the office of Sheriff of Kings County. There was no good excuse for this action, because the Sheriff before his election pledged himself to carry out the very reform contemplated by coverable in any Republican State. What

the bill. In the interest of the Brooklyn Democratic ring which is said to share in his fees he has broken faith with the people, and employed agents to defeat the bill. He, of course, had the solid support of the Democrats, but why any Republican should aid him is hard to understand. His fees are said to amount to \$100,000 a year, and the bill simply provided that he should keep open accounts of his receipts and expenses. It was intended to show that his fees could be reduced in the public interest. The Democrats made a fight against the measure, similar to that which they waged last year against the New-York reform bills. This time, to the discredit of the Assembly, they have succeeded.

THE ADDITIONAL TREATIES. THE TRIBUNE is able to lay before its readers this morning the full text of four more of the

treaties pending in the Senate. This is the first publication of these interesting documents, two of which are said to have been ratified yester day. In his last annual message to Congress Presi-

dent Arthur wrote: "With Belgium a conven-"tion has been signed whereby the scope of the present treaties has been so enlarged as to secure to citizens of either country within the "jurisdiction of the other equal rights and "privileges in the acquisition and alienation of property." This convention, which is one of the four which we print, was signed on the 4th of November last. By its terms it was to be ratified within six months.

Another of the treaties looks to a continuance for seven years of the existing Reciprocity treaty between this country and the Government of Hawaii. The Reciprocity treaty was concluded in 1875. In the message referred to, President Arthur wrote respecting this treaty: "Such continuance [of the provisions of the "Reciprocity treaty], in view of the relations of "that country to the American system of States, "should, in my judgment, be favored."

A third of these documents is an agreement with the Khedive extending certain commercial and customs regulations so as to make them applicable to citizens of the United States. The last of the series is a convention to regulate the boundary lines between the United States and Mexico.

The treaties which are said to have been ratified on Thursday are those relating to this boundary line and to the Khedive.

PAYING OLD DEBTS.

If Mr. Tilden and Mr. Randall constitute the Democratic party, then the Democratic party may well be delighted at the latest appointment by its Executive. Substantially the entire Democratic representation from the West had recommended certain persons for positions which give a large control over the appointments, particularly in the Post-Office Department. But the recommendations of the entire Democratic representation, the visits of solid delegations, the enthusiastic appeals of influential men of the party, counted for less than nothing. Mr. Tilden had some debts to pay, and they are paid. Mr. Randall had some points to make, and they are made. The rest of the party can suck its thumbs, or bite them, as

It is said that there are about 80,000 officials of all sorts not covered by the Tenure of Office Act. Of these more than half are in the Post-office Department, and their selection will depend upon Mr. Malcolm Hay, who went to Florida in 1876 as one of Mr. Tilden's special agents, whose deeds-behold! are they not recorded in the volume of cipher dispatches? The indebtedness of Mr. Tilden to this faithful servant had not been liquidated. Also, it was necessary to pay off some Western people, to whom there was a debt of another sort. They had not accepted, as well-trained subordinates should, the counsels of Greystone or the leadership of Randall. Were they not, only a few weeks ago, guilty of refusing to President Cleveland the discretionary power in the matter of silver, which Mr. Randall moved to grant ? Having voted against the party, or at least against its brains and rightful head, in a vital natter, they needed discipline. The selection of Mr. Hay does not impress them favorably. we are told, and it is safe to say that the men who advised it did not intend it should.

There was something wicked, also, in the choice of Mr. Durham, of Kentucky, to be First Controller of the Treasury. The power of that official to arrest public expenditures which do not please him has been found, in times past, eminently inconvenient to many persons, and it is shrewdly suspected that if the old opponent

of Thompson, in Kentucky Congressional contests, has been selected upon Mr. Randall's recommendation, there is not going to be a great deal of "fun" in the future for the freetraders and the silver maniacs who made Mr Thompson's cause their own. It has been known that Mr. Durham sought support, not from his Western friends, where, indeed, he would not have found it, but from Messrs. Randall and Hewitt, with whom he was on intimate terms when a member of Congress; and, it appears clear that the considerable powers of his office will at all events not be employed to embarrass Mr. Randall in his financial aims or his political aspirations.

Mr. Lamar is closely following President Cleveland's example. The President selected for Secretary of the Interior a man who knew nothing about the Interior Department. Now, quite appropriately, the Secretary of the Interior selects for Commissioner of Patents a man who knows nothing about patent law. Had a Republican President picked up a railroad lobbyist for that position, there would have been a howl. As it is, Mr. Montgomery is shining example of Reform-with a large R.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The resolutions adopted by the Senate in regard to Central American affairs merit praise for their intention, if not in all particulars for their expressed reasons. It is right that the United States should protest in the strongest terms against the invasion of friendly Republics, and the Senate in promptly seconding the suggestions of the Administration has only given voice to a universal public sentiment. It is perhaps a mistake that the pendency of a treaty with Nicaragua regarding a ship canal should be put forward prominently as a reason for the interest of this country in the events happening in that quarter. The world knows that the Senate has the treaty before it and has not ratified it, and that it has now been withdrawn by desire of the President. To refer to that treaty as an essential element in the relations of this country with the Republies of Central America may seem to savor of insincerity. If not, it can only be construed as an attempt indirectly to commit the United States in some measure to a canal project which the Senate has thus far directly rejected. However, the language of the resolution in this respect is less important than its main object. Apparently, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa

most unscrupulous political boss to be found

anywhere in the Republican party, and that the

immediate outcome of that selection had been

the choice for appointment clerk of the Treasury

of the most shameless legislative lobbyist dis-

then, and with what scathing contempt would they have treated the suggestion, if anybody had been silly enough to make it, that the selection of such a scamp was not of importance, because he had nothing to do but merely to look after appointments?

NOT "PEACE WITH HONOR." The inquiries addressed to Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons on the Afghan boundary question, though in no case answered with any approach to directness, have elicited admissions which may be thought to warrant the suspicion that if the danger of war with Russia is for the moment averted, it can only be because Russia is not ready for hostilities, and not at all because Mr. Gladstone's Government has assumed a firm tone and resolute attitude. The Premier's reading of Sir Edward Thornton's dispatch stating the position of M. de Giers was a humiliating spectacle, for it showed plainly that the vaunted "arrangement" bound Russia to nothing, and that so far from pledging herself not to make any further advances, she distinctly reserved to herself the right to advance at her own discretion. For nothing less than this is involved in the statement that "the Russian troops will not "advance from the positions now occupied by "them, provided the Afghans do not advance, " or unless some extraordinary reason be given, "such as disturbances in Penjdeh." Such an answer as this to any other Government would seem nothing less than impertinent trifling, but Mr. Gladstone appears thankful to receive any answer whatever from Russia, even though he could not reveal the real nature of the "arrangement" with complete self-possession.

Of course it is perfectly clear that such an arrangement settles nothing, and that under it General Komaroff is free to advance upon Penjdeh whenever he pleases, or as much nearer Herat as he pleases, since he has only to pretend the existence of "some extraordinary reason." But this was not the only humiliation Mr. Gladstone had to suffer during the session referred to. He had to admit that last December the Russians refused to withdraw from the position they occupied at that time beyond Sarakhs. He tried to disguise the significance of the admission by saying that "as a matter of fact the request had lapsed." But the House saw the truth, which was that the request had lapsed simply and solely because the Russians declined to accede to it, doubtless relying confidently upon the "masterly inactivity" of the English Government. And regarding the Afghan question, it is now clear that if there is no war it will be only because Russia is not ready, but that she is treating England with as little respect or regard for the truth or for the sacredness of past engagements as she might manifest toward an Asiatic Khanate. It is not less clear that she is having her way; that is to say, that she is allowed to hold the territory which she has forcibly seized in the face of the Boundary Commission convened to decide whether she has any title to it; and that Mr. Gladstone will consider himself lucky if she is contented with the new slice of territory for the

time being. That this is not "peace with honor," if indeed any peace can be established on such terms, is apparent. In effect, England concedes everything and Russia nothing. The influence of such an "arrangement" upon the Ameer remains to be seen. The meeting with Lord Dufferin at Rawul Pindi may overcome it, but Abdurrahman knows the Russians well, and such backing as recent events tend to make him think that he will receive from England may not predispose him to offer a very desperate resistance in the event of a Russian advance. On the whole, it seems fortunate that Russia is not ready for war.

## WAGES-A CONTRAST.

Professor Leone Levi has made a report ou wages paid in Great Britain in 1884, which The London Economist seems disposed to criticise sharply. One can understand that his statements, though in the line of his previous investigations in 1867 and again in 1878, are not ogether satisfactory in their results to British readers. In brief, his conclusions are that 12,200,000 persons of both sexes earn wages averaging \$194 66 yearly for professional and domestic services, \$291 99 for commercial services, only \$168 87 for agricultural laborers, and for the industrial laborers, 6,600,000 in number, or more than half of the whole, only \$226 29 yearly, making the average for all classes of workers \$207 80. Though this paper was prepared by Professor Levi at the request of Sir Arthur Bass, for use at a recent conferonce on the subject of wages, and was intended to show, and does show, an advance in the average rate of wages since 1867, amounting to 10.9 per cent, nevertheless, the results are criticised as unsatisfactory. The increase for a period of seventeen years is small; it is insignificant in comparison with the increase attained in other countries; and the average rate of wages paid is low. In this country, for example, the average wages of farm labor, according to Mr. Dodge, the statistician of the Bureau of Agriculture, are not less than \$258 yearly. even including the colored labor at the South. The average wages earned in manufacturing and mechanical occupations, notwithstanding the fact that a considerable proportion of women and children are included among the workers, exceed \$350 yearly. It is not surprising that The London Economist is anxious in advance to break the force of such comparisons as this paper invites.

Its criticism, though elaborate, does not appear altogether effective. It objects that the basis of Professor Levi's calculations is not known, though he states that the figures have been obtained from employers and wageearners themselves in answer to circulars. The Economist criticises with much force the comparison between 1867 and 1884, but its suggestions only tend to show that the Professor's computations for the latter date were more complete and accurate than for the former. The fact is recognized that the inquiry cannot be solved, as many imagine it can, by a mere inspection of census returns, and the value of results reached must therefore depend mainly upon the character and reputation of the investigator, who is conceded by The Economist to be " one of our ablest and most painstaking statisticians." It is certain that Professor Levi has not overlooked the unfavorable conclusions likely to be drawn from comparison of the wages paid in this country with those paid in England according to his report, and it is difficult to resist the conclusion that his estimate is at least as likely to be correct as that of

any of his critics. In brief, then, it appears that labor in England has gained in wages not more than 11 per cent in seventeen years, while labor in this country has advanced in wages, according to the report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, 28.36 per cent since 1860. It appears that the average paid in Great Britain is less than half the admitted average paid to labor in this country. In Massachusetts, according to Mr. Wright's reports, the average

would the reformers have to say of the matter | would make the average \$457 24. In his recent work on wages, Mr. Atkinson, the freetrade economist, estimates the average earnings of all the people in this country at \$433 62. But Professor Levi estimates the average for the workers of Great Britain at \$207 80. It does not seem strange that his conclusions are sharply assailed.

AN AWKWARD DILEMMA.

There is not-at least there should not begenerous heart in this community that is not moved to pity these days as it contemplates the wretched plight in which The Evening Post finds itself by reason of the appointment of Mr. Manning to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and Mr. Manning's appointment of Mr. Higgins as appointment clerk of that department, Well aware that Mr. Manning was notoriously a machine politician, pure and simple, whose career demonstrated that he was opposed to political reform of any sort, The Post, pevertheless, when President Cleveland named him for the leading position in his Cabinet, allowed its new-born zeal for the Democratic party to outweigh a decent respect for the public weal, and positively commended the appointment. A more shameless surrender of principle on the altar of partisanship it would be difficult to name.

Then came Higgins's appointment. Even The Post with all its noble enthusiasm for Democracy could not stomach that. But how was it to denounce Higgins without reflecting upon Manning? It was a puzzling question; but at length The Post saw how to answer it. It proceeded to plead the baby act in Mr. Manning's behalf. Poor man, his intentions were honorable, but then he had been "grossly imposed upon." Some exceedingly cruel and reprehensible person had induced him to believe-he is such a sweetly confiding man, the chairman of the Democratic Committee is-that Higgins was a truly good administrative reformer. "He is not really committed to Higgins in any way," exclaims The Post, "having known nothing of

him until Senator Gorman introduced him." In other words, our unhappy contemporary, in order to evade writing Mr. Manning down as a boss, writes him down as an ass. Of what sort of stuff, pray, is a Secretary of the Treasury made who, knowing nothing of a person recommended to him for an important public position, proceeds to appoint the candidate without stopping to inquire what manner of man he is? Behold The Post's dilemma. To hold that Manning is responsible for Higgins is to confess that he is not an administrative reformer; while to hold that he is not responsible is to challenge his fitness, from a business point of view, for

the Secretaryship. Yes, The Post is certainly entitled to a full measure of pity and Mr. Manning may well yearn to be delivered from its friendship.

THE OFFICE-SEEKERS' SONG BOOK. It is a well-known fact that the Democracy has never been partial to song, and nearly ail the campaign songs of the past twenty-five years have been written and sung by Republicans. But the recent victory of the Democrats has possibly inspired them; for we are able to lay before our readers today some poetical effusions suggested by the officeseekers' campaign now going on in Washington. They will probably be published soon as a sort of an office-seekers' song book, and we doubt not will become very popular.

The collection opens with the song of the officesceker just come to Washington, who thinks he can get anything he wants. Here are a few lines of it:

I'm an office-seeking gent,
Of backers I've more than a score,
On a mission I may be sent,
Although it's a terrible hore.
What I really want, don't you know,
Is something both soft and sure,
Where the salary's not very low—
A sort of a sinecure.

But a great many people want such places, and so all but a few must get left. The following lines

describe the great army of the left: Run, run, run,
To the White House day by day;
Trot, trot, trot,
Till patience is worn away.
Write, write, write,
To Cabinet officers proud;
Wait, wait, wait,
In a hungry and thirsty crowd.

Oh, men with a soft, sure thing.
Of hope who are ne'er bereft,
Come list to me while I sing
The song of those who are left.

The following lines describe the ultimate fate of the chronic office-seeker whose "claims" and "backers" have been ignored:

One more unfortunate, Weary of "claims," Bashly importunate, Bust on his "names." All a whole city full Backers he had;

Oh. it was pitiful, Really too bad, That they should treat him so, Spite of his claim, Chisel and cheat him so, Yes, 'twas a shame.

Out in the gloaming, Far in the West, Now he is roaming, Looking for rest. Gone are his hopes of wealth, Offices fled,

Old age comes on by stealth, Soon he'll be dead. But all the politicians don't get left. They certainly don't all die. The happy lot of the success-

ful politician is described in the following.

When the politician is nt laying pipes for office:
Pipes for office:
Or securing boodle for a rainy day,
Rainy day, Then he's playing poker with some simple-minded Minded novice.

Minded novice,
And while summer suns are shining, making hay,
Making hay,
Now, to Washington he goes as a Reformer,
A Reformer,
And to save the country he would give his time;
Give his time; But of Civil Service he's a ribaid scorner,
Ribaid scorner, And he damns it as he lingers o'er his wi

And he damns it as he lingers o'er his wine.

O'er his wine.

He knows all the hidden ways and means of plunder,
Means of plunder,
And, although a worker, sometimes has a lot of fun,
Lot of fun;
Therefore, taking one consideration with another,
With another,
A politician's life is quite a happy ope, A politician's life is quite a happy one, Happy one.

The following lines are a demand for the solution of the great Democratic tariff puzzle, and are somewhat reminiscent of Longfellow: I knew a man named Grover C... Take care, beware.

Take care, beware.

He can free trade and protection be,

"ake care, beware.

With naught that he says do we disagree,
But we want something solid, not filagree,

Take care, beware. There is Watterson held and the crafty Carlisle, Take care, beware. Take care, beware.
Who say that protection is wicked and vile,
Take care, beware.
And then there is Randall, who swears by its head,
He'll never be happy till free trade is dead,
Take care, beware.

Now, which of them speaks for Democracy bold ? Does the President know, or has been told?

Take care, beware.

We have room for only one more extract, taken from the Southern office-seekers' song, "Marching to Washington," concerning which we need say nothing, as it speaks for itself :

ng, as it speaks for itself:

Oh. ho! we've whipped the Northern soum,
Although we've waited long;
So sound the bugle, beat the drum,
And raise on high the song.
We some from sunny Southern land,
From river and from sea:
We are an office-seeking band,
And shout for victory.

Hurrah! hurrah! what jolly dogs are we, Hurrah! hurrah! although the nigs are free, We've come into our own again, in spite of Northern hate, Marching to Washington, D. C.

A NEEDLESS MISSION.

It appears that Mr. Charles F. Peck, Commissione of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of New-York, has been sent abroad by Secretary cording to Mr. Wright's reports, the average in 1883 was \$9 77 weekly, or \$508 04 a year.

An admitted decline of 10 per cent in 1884 He will visit England, Germany, France, Switzer-

land, and Belgium, and will make an elaborate report to this Government, which is expected to guide the Administration in deciding upon its tariff policy.

Mr. Peck's mission will be an expensive one, and in view of what THE THIBUNE has already accomplished in the same direction, a useless one. Precisely the information which the Government very properly seeks is already in the possession of THE TRIBUNE's readers, supplemented with a vast quantity of industrial statistics. The letters of our special correspondent, Mr. Robert P. Porter secured by an extended search into the condition and prospects of foreign industry, at a very considerable expense, would have told the Administra-tion all it needed to know, and all any one can possibly discover, of the causes and effects of the present state of European markets. We are not asking the Administration, of course, to attest its appreciation of the efforts of THE TRIBUNE to supply it with that full and comprehensive knowledge from which alone wise statesmanship can be perfected. We refer to the matter only in the interest of public economy. There is no sense in spending the money necessary to collect statistics which have been already collected and published. But perhaps a nice little Civil Service reform place was wanted for Mr. Peck? That is quite another

Mr. Malcolm Hay, one of the visiting statesmen of 1876 who looked after Mr. Tilden's interests in the Southern States, has been rewarded by the Administration. And is Mr. Smith Weed to get nothing for all the ciphering which he did? Let Mr. Marble ring his fire-bell in the night and demand justice and fair play all around-"incremable slightly."

The Sun wants to know what is the matter with Higgins-whether anything is wrong with him aside from his being a Democrat. Higgins, we take it, is only a toy Manning on tin wheels.

The Democracy of Delaware is in a bad way. For years there has been a smouldering opposition to Mr. Bayard which was ready to break out on the slightest pretext. His recent political advancement seems only to have strengthened this opposition; and the alleged shortcomings of hereditary baron of Delaware" have been fully discussed in good Democratic papers. The election of Mr. Gray as his successor in the United States Senate appears to have only aggravated matters. The Lore men declare that they were defeated through treachery, and in their indignation are joining hands with the old and hitnerto weak Salisbury faction. It looks now as if these consolidated factions would play an important part in State politics during the coming year, their platform being anything to beat the State Administration with Lore as the permanent candidate for the United States Senate when Mr. Gray's term expires. In the meanwhile, charges and countercharges are flying thick and fast, and local states men are in a quandary to know on which side it will be more advantageous to stand, failing which many of them are quietly taking positions on the fence.

The cleaning of the Augean stables has been temporarily suspended. Secretary Endicott finds the department carriages very useful and convenient and at least three equipages will be retained for Secretary Manning and the assistant secretaries. Søber second thought curtails the extravagance of too radical reforms.

It is to be feared that nothing short of a surgical

eperation will deaden The Evening Post's sensibility on the subject of Higgins. When Mr. Mauning, the business friend of Tweed, and the most unscrupulous machine politician in the Democratic party, was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, the internal convulsions of that organ of "Administrative reform" were kept under restraint with the aid of tremendous doses of cocaine. This heroic treatment has apparently shattered its nervous constitution so that it does not venture to have recourse even to small doses of the same langesthetic in the case of Higgins. Its frothing, contortions and convulsed rage because Manning does not remove Higgins, the man who is like his master, are really shocking to witness.

There is a general impression that it won't be necessary to send out any more North Pole expeditions. The North Pole is understood to be coming down this way of its own accord.

One would suppose from the familiar way our State Senators discuss the Freedom of Worship bill, that they were a very exemplary and church-going set of Legislators. This view attacks one of the oldest and most widely accepted notions respecting

war or smoking, as it is claimed it was produced by the General's excessive use of cigars. Against this we put the fact of the old lady who recently died in Tazewell county at the age of 105, and who scarcely kept her pips

Judge Cowing's strictures upon the verdict of acquittal rendered by the jury in the action against the driver whose horses ran over and killed the late Edward S. Gould were well enough so far as he is concerned. But if there is no redress when juries return such senseless verdicts, the people may well inquire where their protection comes in. An aged or slightly infirm person, who cannot skip and jump and twist readily, takes his life into his own hands when he attempts to cross Broadway during the daytime. The reckless driver must go. In Russia they send him to Siberia. Why not banish him here to Alaska?

If, as his triends hope and his enemies fear, General Carr is a candidate for gubernatorial honors, he has plainly made up his mind not to have any trouble with the Woman's Rights party. He has appointed a young woman census enumerator for the town of Brunswick, and thus divides with the gallant legislators of Kansas the honor of employing women in political offices.

Pouf! and away goes the pleasant fiction of the perfection of French coffee, The Municipal Laboratory of Paris has examined ninety-one samples, obtained at the best stores and restaurants. Thirteen were practically pure. Of the seventyeight few contained any coffee at all. One sample, by no means the worst of the lot, contained flour, red-earth, soapstone, black-lead, brick-dust, red ochre, ashes, beans, acorns, carrots, bread-crust, vermicelli, caramel, semolina, sand, mahogany sawdust, vegetable earth, and a very little stale coffee-grounds! This was sold by a first-class grocer, and at a leading café a decoction of it was served as the best of coffee! Verily, " things are not what they seem."

The Senate bill which has been prepared for the regulation of the price of gas provides for an immediate and material reduction, and looks to the conviction of such meters as are prone to commit perjury. These promising signs of relief recall the stolid boast of one of the gas company presidents, whose laconic reply to a question involving the justice of charging the people at the extravagant rates which have prevailed was, "They have to pay." This idea is being knocked into a cocked hat, so to speak, with an earnestness that should afford monopoly corporations ample food for reflection.

## PERSONAL.

Representative Reed will be the orator this year at Colby University commencement.

Beginning next Tuesday, Professor Edward Morse will deliver a course of six lectures on Japan at the Haw-

thorne Rooms, Boston, in compliance with the request of numerous prominent persons in that city. Captain 8. B. Washburn, of Portland, Me., was second

officer of the gunboat Galena when the attempt was made with her to ascend the James River and bombard Richmond. He still thinks that the enterprise would have been successful had there not been so much need-less procrastination.

General Durbin Ward, of Ohio, who is at the Fifth

Avenue Hotel, says that he has made no application for a position under President Cleveland, and expects none. The only position he is willing to accept, off the Supreme Bench, is that of Solicitor-General.

The Whilehall Review thinks it altogether unlikely that Gordon's dispatches from Khartoum will be published in complete form. One is certain to be suppressed, namely, complete form. One is certain to estimate an analysis that declaring that he (Gordon) knew that, with so much treachery about him, if he attempted to leave Khartoum he and all his followers would certainly be murdered. On the very day this dispaten was received Mr. Gladstone stated in the House that Gordon was all right and

could easily leave Khartoum and come home whenever he cared to do so.

The late Cardinal Chigi, the last representative of the Roman Patriciate in the Sacred College, and long Papa Nuncio at Paris, had the esteem of all who knew him. The Eassegna, a Liberal paper, says: "He left no enemies, for he had none. He lived with divire and took no part in petry intragues. He was a good and pleasman, and bountiful in charities to the poor."

It is said that Mr. Gladstone bates the the bunch of flowers that always adorns his coat lappel in Parlia aent. but his wife makes him wear it. As to his collar, Pusch exaggerates only a little. It, really is so high as to touch the lower lobes of his ears.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Rev. W. S. Rainsford, discussing "The Battle Cay of Outcast New-York," before the Congregational Cub, a few evenings ago, presented a few undeniable and unsavory facts with regard to the cause of insuorality and criminality in this city, especially among the work ing girls. Among these reasons was the seeming unwelcome of the churches to the poor. "The motto of ancient theology," he said, " was, ' Come ye all that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest'; but modern theology says, 'Come ye that are weary and heavy laden and able to pay pew-rents.'" He main-tained that when church sittings are made free, when the poor are made to feel that in the church all are welcome and stand upon a common level, then would the Gospel be spread among the lowly and the immoral and the criminal would be lifted up to a better life.

It is said that King Kalakaua talks of building a roller skating rink. This will make necessary another advance in civilization. The King and his subjects will have to wear shoes if they want to use the most improved style of roller skate. To serew a skate on the bare foot and glide around half an hour would cause agony and wee and bitter thoughts and profanity and sores and so forth.—[Norristown Herald.

All members of the Thurston family are invited to attend a Thurston gathering at Newburypert, Mass, on Wednesday, June 24, 1885. Those intending to go are requested to give notice to Brown Thurston, Portland,

Fogg—" Brownington is having a hard time of it. He lost his leg, you know, a year or two ago, and now he has had to have his foot amputated." Fenderson—" Sof Hope "twasu't the foot on the other leg, that would be very serious."—[Boston Transcript.

Mr. George Bleistein, twenty-three years of age, is now president of The Buffalo Courier Company. Nine years ago next May he entered the office of that paper as an errand boy. Such a rapid rise in fortune is some-what rare even in this country; but the fact that it is possible at all, shows what rich prizes may be gained by

possible at all, shows what rich prizes may be gained by intelligence and capacity when rightly directed.

A Kentuckian was a guest at an uptown State dinner, and as often as his champagne glass was replenished be would drain its contents with an injured and dissatisfied expression on his face. Finally he turned to the scutteman who sat on his right. "I say, beighbor," he whispered, "ain't they goin' to give us anything to drink i"—[San Francisco Ingleside.

Among the most recent syndicate pictures travelling through the country are a large Hessian fly in the act of trying to get off a sheet of fly paper' a healthy but undeveloped caterpillar with a hundred feet, and a common grub in a state of chrysalis. Although we can hardly believe it, this would seem to indicate that the supply of great men and cranks has been entirely ex

hausted.

They tell a "short-haul" story about a prominent rail-road freight agent in this State which is "orth repeating. He is an active Episcopalian and a vestryman in the church in the little town where he lives, which is not very far from the city where he has his office and spends his busy hours. One day, when business was crowding, a man came in who proposed starting a mill at a small town along the road which had to pay much more for freight than towns further along the route paid—in other words, it suffered the assal short-haul discrimination. The visitor pleaded and argued, but, of course, in vain. Still he held on, and with its persistency he pretty well wore out the limited patience of the agent besides keeping other people waiting who had also called on business. Finally, he left, and the next man siepped up. "Well, sir," said the irritated agent, "whereabouts is your d—d grist-mill" "I, sir," was the meek reply, "am the rector to whom you wrote about conducting service next Sanday." His "d—d grist-mill" was the church in which the agent was an officer.—[Hartford Courant.

An Arizona paper remarks: "Our craven contemporary pretends that it doesn't want any office. That is too thin, as everybody knows how it tried to get the post office and failed. We don't often boast, but we believe that we could run the post office in the way it should be run, and what is more, we believe we shall get it. Anyhow, we are not afraid to say that we want it, and will do everything we can to get it. Our contemporary is a pretty small potato. Whoopee !"

The hotel-keepers in Maine confidently expect that business during the coming summer will be better than it has been for several years. They give several reasons for their belief. In the first place, they say that be cholers scare will five larger hordes than ever from the cities; then they argue that as they have had several poor seasons in succession, a reaction is most probable, and this will be one of the years when they strike a rich year, and the chances are that the next summer will be red hot. They figure that the probabilities are decidedly in their favor.—[Lewistor Journal.]

A man in Dubuque, Iowa, said he had received a divine command to fly through the air. He built himself a pair of wings and began his flight from the gable end of his barn. He fell down to the ground and broke his wings and his leg. He explains his mishap by saying that the wings were not of a divine pattern.

The filness of General Grant is made the pretext for County at the age of 105, and who scarcely kep out of her mouth long enough to go to sleep. Transcript.

The Richmond State wants to have the Cabinet increased by adding three new members. This would be a good way to provide for three more Democratic patriots.

The proprietor, editor and local editor of a Mississippi tri-weekly are all in Washington; the proprietor to secure a land agency, the editor a clerkanip, and the local editor "anything." When asked what would become of their journal if all succeeded, the editor replied: "Oh, dara the paper! We'll suppress it!"—[Waterbury American

An enterprising proprietor of a billiard and pool room uptown intends making a desperate effort to get back some of the business that roller-skating rinks have taken from him. He announces that after April 1 he will re move the carpet from the floor of the room and supply his patrons with skates, so they can amuse themselves during the intervals between the shots by skating around the room. President Cleveland continues his habit of retiring

President Covenan continues his most of rearisearly. He gets up regularly at 5 a.m., and after starting the fire in the kitchen range and calling the cook and servants, he may be seen any moraing building chickes coops or sawing wood in the back yard.—[Philadelphia Press.

Said a popular pugilist once: "It doesn't hurt much to get beaten, but to get beaten and lose your money too, breaks a man all up." So long as the loser is guaranteed thirty-five per cent of the gate receipts Sullivan will never lack opponents, however manifest their pagithat Dominick McCaffrey has the ghost of a change against Sullivan if the latter is sober when they meet in Philadelphia on March 30. But McCaffrey is quite willing to submit to a licking for thirty-five per cent of the receipts, especially as the police will probably see to is

The man is sick. He lies on the sidewalk. Foor man! See! A kind friend helps him to rise. He cannot rise. The friend has called a hack. Good friend!

Good friend! He puts the sick man in the hack and it drives off. Will not the sick man thank his friend when he gets Not much. He will wake up in the lock-up. His friend was a cop.

"WILL SAM RANDALL SCOOP EVERYTHING P Washington Dispatch to The Baltimore American.
One such friend at court as Mr. Samuel J.
Read of the host of clamoring patronage brokers. The hand of Mr. Randall is very generally recognized in at least two of the nominations sent in by the President to defined the query is rising on the tongue of every tariff reformer if "Sam Randall expects to secop everything."

HUSH! SILENCE! MUM'S THE WORD! Although nearly a week has elapsed the Democratic papers have not found their tongues yet to answer his New-York Tribune's detailed arraignment of Mr. Sertary Manning—recently copied into The Journal-for complicity with Tweed years ago in swindling taxpayer. There seems to be more congenial themes for them is discuss. The Tribune evidently touched them upons years ago in this matter.

MORE DIVIDED DELEGATIONS IN WASHINGTON MORE DIVIDED DELEGATIONS IN WASHINGTON.

In addition to the sharp differences among Ohio and Indiana Democrats over the contest for office the President has now three other divided delegations on his hands. There is a large portion of the party in Maryland that is excited over Mr. Gorman's palming off ward manipulator as a Baltimore Democrat of high standing. Two delegations have arrived here from Rassas, each claiming to be the body to which Mr. Gievelman should give the offices. Both are quite strong, and shows the intention of active fighting. Two oppoints delegations have reached this city from California. One is made up of the followers of Justice Field and cook has an editor at its head; one of them is from The life California, the other from The San Francisco Examples.

AN URGENT CALL FOR RYAN.

John L. Suilivan has been acting like a brute and this time deatroyed the wares of a peanut oh, Paddy, in the interests of civilization, for the of your native town, "for your alters and your paralyze that untamod Boston savage before he out the Washington Monument or aproots the form